

Last Month in War Marked by Steady Fighting, Without Decisive Results

German Horde Advances Far Toward Paris, Then Retreats Eastward.

BATTLE OF AISNE IS LONGEST IN HISTORY

The second month of the great European war has passed, a month without the dramatic incidents and surprises of the first, but marked by the fact that the German war machine reached its highest point of efficiency and that one great battle was fought and another begun. These engagements will be referred to when the history of the war is written as signal examples of strategy by commanding officers and of wonderful fighting qualities of the soldiers engaged.

It was a month less of swift movements of troops and of advances and retreats than of sturdy, bulldog fighting from trench to trench upon a field of comparatively limited area.

The Germans, upon their right wing, the part of their army which has been followed with the greatest interest, had swung well down into France after their rapid passage through Belgium and across the French border. They had left troops behind in the Belgian territory and at places had attempted to establish a German government and they had isolated the fortifications at Antwerp. By the third of the month they had reached Montdidier, had occupied Amiens and their cavalry was operating in the neighborhood of Compiègne and Anizy-le-Château. Paris was awaiting news of a great battle that it was expected would take place around the outlying fortifications. The capital was removed to Bordeaux, thousands of the people took advantage of the time to get beyond the military zone and Gen. Gallieni began the construction of new defenses to the north of Paris.

But to the surprise of Paris and of the world, which had been watching the advance, the great German right wing under Gen. von Kluck, instead of continuing on toward the French capital, made a swift turning movement to the east and south.

On September 7 the battle line of the Marne had become clearly marked. It extended from Nanteuil-le-Haudouin through Metz, Sedan, Vitry-le-François, Verdun and on to Lothringen and the Vosges, in length about 150 miles. It soon became evident that the tactics of the allied forces was to crumple back the German right wing. Day and night the French and British forces battered away, driving Gen. von Kluck back from position to position, gaining each day slight advantages, until on the seventh day the right wing was back on the Aisne River.

The German centre had been pushed northward from Sedan and Vitry-le-François to the region of Rheims and the Argonne Forest and the left had been established through the Woëvre district, with Verdun and Nancy, upon which there had been violent attacks, still in possession of the French. The successes had wonderful effect in rehabilitating the French courage and confidence in their army. Not only was Paris saved but also the self-respect of the French nation.

On the 13th the great battle of the Aisne began. The two armies had taken a breathing spell on the 12th and had strengthened their positions. The Germans had fallen back from their previous positions and defenses that had been prepared for them and they were thus enabled to present a strong front. It was evident almost from the first that the French were to try the tactics that had proved so successful in the battle of the Marne and would direct their attacks with special violence against the German right wing.

A French force, which it was said was from the defense of Paris, moved to force its way around Amiens, which had been evacuated by the Germans, and to the north of the swamps of the Somme. This force began an attack upon the German line of communications in the region of St. Quentin. It was joined by other French forces and battles were fought with great violence in the region of St. Quentin and in the triangle between the Oise and the Aisne. So intense was the struggle here that the opposing forces along about thirty miles of the front obtained possession of strong positions not more than five miles apart and held them in spite of attacks made by their foes.

German Cannonade Centre.

The Germans in order to divert attention of the allies from their right kept up a most violent cannonade along their centre. In the course of one of these actions they bombarded Rheims, destroying many public buildings and leaving the famous cathedral in ruins. There were also vigorous diversions upon the German left wing. The Crown Prince's army in attempting to advance south of the Argonne was met by a vigorous French opposition and was driven back along the Meuse.

The Germans also endeavored to form a wedge into the French line south of Verdun. They had driven from the Meuse, but were unable to take any advantage of the position thus gained.

On the last day of September the French War Office gave out with more than usual definiteness a statement regarding the battle line. It defined it as beginning at Pont-aux-Mousses, on the Meuse, to the southeast of Verdun, then passing through the region of Varennes, through the outposts of Rheims to Barry-aux-Bac, then along the right bank of the Aisne to Rebaucourt and north between Albert and Comblès. This line had remained practically unchanged from the first day of the battle in the centre. There had been some changes, which have just been mentioned, along the heights of the Meuse and the southern Woëvre district.

On the west the armies were in close contact. The German right had been bent back, but it had not been broken. Neither had the allies succeeded in gaining possession of St. Quentin and Tergnier, two important railroad junctions controlling the communications with Belgium on the north. Thus on its twenty-first day the battle of the Aisne marked a record for duration.

Campaigns in the East.

In the East, along the border of East Prussia and in Galicia, the Russians had collected their great army. They had been driven back from Allenstein at the end of August with considerable loss, and the Germans had begun an advance into Russian Poland.

Further to the south the Russians had had better success. They had driven from Russian Poland the Austrian army that had advanced almost as far as Lublin and were pursuing the remnants of these forces toward the Galician border. The armies of the two Austrian commanders, Gen. Auffenberg and Denike, were both reported in peril of capture.

The army of the former had sought refuge at Przemyśl, one of the strongest fortified positions in east Galicia, and the army of Gen. Denike had been divided into two parts near the junction of the Danube and the Tisza. One of these moved eastward, apparently to the protection of Cracow, and the other went south toward Jaroslaw.

The Russians invested Przemyśl and began a vigorous bombardment of its outer defenses. Some of these they succeeded in capturing. They finally isolated the position by leaving a strong

The Week in the War.

SUNDAY, September 27.—St. Quentin becomes the centre of severe fighting on the German right wing on the fourteenth day of the battle of the Aisne. Bombs dropped from aeroplane in Paris streets. Germans concentrating forces in Belgium and strengthening fortifications along the Sambre and Meuse. Rumania reported to be preparing to abandon her policy of neutrality.

MONDAY, September 28.—Russians claim great victory over the Germans at Kalisz. They also captured Dombela, about seventy miles from Cracow, and crossed the Carpathian Mountains to descend into the plains of Hungary. Albanian Senate chooses son of deposed Sultan Abdul Hamid as Prince of Albania and Essad Pasha gathers army near Debra. Situation, such as, it is believed, will make intervention by Italy probable.

TUESDAY, September 29.—Almost ordered evacuation of its 32,000 inhabitants by Belgian authorities. Russians attack Tarnow. Severe fighting between Russians and Germans in the forests of Angustowo. Official announcement made that Japanese fleet is bombarding harbor forts of Kiao-chow. Kaiser reported to be massing 150,000 men, including 25,000 naval reserves, in Belgium and general fear in Great Britain of attack by sea and air in case Antwerp is taken.

WEDNESDAY, September 30.—French occupy Solcheyrov on their right and force their way as far as the heights along the Rupt de Mad River. Germans make vigorous attack on Tracy-le-Mont on their right and are driven back with heavy loss. Russians advance into Hungary through the passes at Dukla, Sanok and Uzsok. Italian fishing boat sunk by Austrian mines in Adriatic and eight men killed. Italian Government files protest against strewing of mines by Austrians. Fort Waelhem, one of the strongest fortifications around Antwerp, partly destroyed by all-night bombardment by Germans. King Charles of Rumania calls for special session of Cabinet to determine Rumania's attitude toward war.

THURSDAY, October 1.—Severe fighting reported on German right at Albert. Russians repulse Germans in attempt to cross the Niemen. Austria offers to pay \$1,000,000 indemnity to families of mine victims and expresses regret over incident, thus removing danger of break between Austria and Italy over this occurrence.

FRIDAY, October 2.—Advance movement of allies reaches Arras, furthest point north. Attempt by Germans to bridge Meuse near St. Mihiel defeated. German infantry lose heavily in attack on Fort Wavre, Belgium. Germans building Zeppelin sheds in Brussels. Russians report that they have driven back four German armies that attempted to invade Russian Poland.

SATURDAY, October 3.—On French left wing Germans make severe attack in the region of Roye and are repulsed. In Argonne the army of the German Crown Prince, which tried to slip through Gurie woods, was thrown back to the north. Austrian rear guard reported to be retreating in disorder beyond the Vistula before advance of Russians. Serbian and Montenegrin column advancing upon Sarajevo, capital of Bosnia. China enters firm protest against seizure of Wei-hai-wei and railway.

(To be continued next Sunday.)

Russian force there and advanced toward the west. They captured Jaroslaw and thus had possession of the principal railway from the San Valley to Cracow. They advanced along this, taking several minor positions, and finally arrived at Tarnobrzeg.

The Russians, according to later reports, had a force of 1,500,000 in Galicia. This it was their intention, according to the latest report, to march on to Cracow, invest it and leave a sufficient force to isolate it and begin at Cracow their advance through Silesia toward Breslau and Berlin.

The German forces, which had crossed at four different points into Russian Poland, were confronted by a large Russian army along the Niemen, at Kalisz and to the east of Thorn. They were driven back from the last named two points and after severe engagements at Augustowo, Druskeniki and Grodno, which lasted several days and entailed great loss to both armies, they were forced to retreat.

The Germans, according to the latest reports, have been strongly fortifying the Silesian frontier in a line that extends from Thorn southward to Galicia between Tarnow and Cracow. Against this line the Russians are prepared to throw a force estimated at a million, and it is believed that at some point one of the

RUSTEM BEY DEPARTING FAILS TO SAY GOOD-BY

Turkish Ambassador Leaves Valedictory Insisting on His Right to Criticize.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 3.—A Rustem Bey, Turkish Ambassador to the United States, whose diplomatic career in Washington for the last two months has been rather stormy, is now on his way home, having left Washington last night without letting it be known that he was departing. He left behind him a valedictory statement, which is of much the same style as his previous utterances which were deemed so objectionable by President Wilson that the Ambassador decided to take a leave of absence from his post and return to Turkey. His decision to leave Washington was communicated to the President about ten days ago, coupled with the statement that he had not changed the views expressed in his objectionable public utterances. His farewell, published here to-day, is in part as follows:

"I am quitting the United States on leave of absence. I am taking this step on my own initiative as a result of the view taken by the Government of the United States of the statement made by me on September 8. My Government, with whom I have been unable to communicate, has yet to formulate its own view of my action.

"What is the point? It is whether a foreign representative may refer in print to excesses of a serious nature taking place occasionally in the country to which he is accredited.

"My reply is that in principle he may not, but that if the local press is constantly reminding the public it serves, not infrequently in the most unnecessary language, of excesses of a somewhat similar nature with which his country has had to reproach itself, when the authorities are powerless or do not care to put a stop to these attacks; when they continue in a time of unparalleled crisis, when some nations are at war and others in a state of dangerous excitement, then I say that representative has doubly a right to direct attention to those failings of the nation in whose midst he lives which place it, in respect to a war with his own, since by doing so he is defending the latter, which is his official duty, and is also making an effort to prevent serious mischief, which is his moral duty.

"I cannot admit that such a comparison undertaken in such a spirit—that is, entirely devoid of malice—is an offense to a nation."

Siegel Depositors Seek Redress.

About fifty of the depositors in Henry Siegel's bank met yesterday afternoon at Union Square to consider ways by which they could get justice at the coming trial of Siegel and Vogel in Genesee. Several were women who before the meeting started denouncing Henry Siegel among themselves. A. Schwartz presided and Henry Hagmeler, Miss E. Baker and Adolph Muller spoke.

WIFE BLAMES A WOMAN FOR EATON'S CRIMES

Turned Robber Also, She Thinks, to Bear Out His Stories of Wealth.

MISS KOHN RECOVERS RELICS OF THE CROSS

A remarkable narrative was patched together by the police yesterday out of the disjointed statements of the young wife of Herbert J. Eaton, who lies in Knickerbocker Hospital with a bare chance of recovering from a detective's bullet received in his capture as "the gentleman burglar."

It told of an overambitious young man, who, failing to make an expected fortune in this country, wrote letters to his wife and people in Wales of mythical names and wealth in Mexico and the West. It disclosed how, to substantiate these glamorous tales when his wife followed him there, he schemed to rob apartments of wealthy women whom he planned to meet at fashionable hotels and then dancings; how he speculated a little in stocks and called it a winning when he gave his unsuspecting wife some of the stolen jewelry as gifts.

Seems Innocent of Wrong.

The pretty young wife's complete innocence of her husband's duplicity was emphasized in her story. The beautiful diamond and other valuable jewels he gave her for Christmas and at other times—only part of the loot from the home of Mrs. Arthur E. Pike and Miss Maria A. Kohn—Eaton told her he bought from stock winners. Solicitous for his welfare and trusting him with an almost simple faith, she urged him not to speculate. She loved the jewels and frequently wore them when they went out together.

At one time Mrs. Eaton got a warning letter that she had better guard the jewels and this led to her habit of secreting them in the chandelier and fern dish, where the police found them. Their three-and-a-half-year-old daughter, so Mrs. Eaton's brother said, once prevented a burglary of the flat.

"The never was a better man alive than my husband," said Mrs. Eaton yesterday in her modest apartment at 619 West 178th street. "I know he was a true and faithful man for years. If he had not been so honest and so true, I would not have married him. I know that. And there is some woman back of it. I don't know yet all that is to be known. I am trying to see the truth. They have said and are untrue. Go to the Mumm champagne people, where he was a private secretary. They said he was a fine man, pleasant to talk to, a man who always had a pleasant face and was never in a hurry. He was easy to get along with and good hearted."

"Now, how did he come to do these things if he did them? I don't know. I have tried to think and see for myself. I know it will be found there was a woman in the case. Mark my word there was. Perhaps she wanted him to buy things and give her things. I don't know. I am not going to thank any charges against any woman or bring up any name. But from what I see I know there must be a woman back of it. Why we've lived on the heights for years (eight). Every one knows us. This thing is unbelievable. I can't realize it. It's terrible. All the jewelry was right out in plain sight where any one could see it and I didn't know there was any reason for hiding it."

It was explained by Mrs. Eaton's brother, however, that one evening when she and Gladys were alone a fake carpet cleaner mechanic came into the Eaton apartment and apparently was waiting for an attack and he stole the jewels only by the presence of Gladys and a light in the bedroom. The next day—it was seven months ago—she got an anonymous letter from a woman warning her that the alleged mechanic was really a bandit after her jewels. Her brother said the letter was turned over to the police and detectives watched the apartment for days.

That led Mrs. Eaton to hide the jewelry and other gems where the police found them. She knew nothing of the other jewels hidden in the apartment by her husband.

Mrs. Eaton told frankly of her husband's various activities; his coming here to make his fortune from Wales after

JOSEPH P. McHUGH & SON
ANNOUNCE
THE NEWLY DESIGNED PIECES OF
McHUGHWILLOW FURNITURE
THE INTERVAL PLANT BOXES
THE KERRY CAGES FOR LIVE BIRDS
AND THE OSBORNE CONFIDANTS
ARE AMONG THE NEW THINGS
9 WEST 42d STREET
NO AGENTS—NO BRANCHES

their early marriage ten years ago, of his stories to her of a paying mine in Chihuahua, whence he had to flee after a row with Yaqui Indians, of his alleged escape to San Francisco, where he turned gold into money, of later ill fortune, the San Francisco earthquake, in which he told her he lost money and clothes, of temporary prosperity, and later labors in lumber camps near Mount Shasta, where he had an executive position.

In the hospital Eaton is said to have told the police that he stole to back up his lies to his wife and that when he met Miss Kohn at the Manhattan Hotel and she was attracted to him because of his liking for her Pomeranian dog he first thought of the plan to rob. He said he got to know her well and his success with the robbery of her apartment led to the Pike incident and others he planned. The Pike jewels, he is alleged to have confessed, did not prove all he expected and he then thought of returning them for the reward of \$500, with which he could redeem the few pledged Kohn jewels and sell them outright and return to Wales.

With the stories of stock winnings, only partly true, and the mythical Col. Carter, he blinded his wife and kept her innocent of his other life.

Eaton's method, according to the detectives, was simplicity itself. They say they found letters in his apartment referring to advertisements for fashionable furnished apartments which are said to have appeared on August 20. Other letters couched in similar terms and signed "L. W." apparently were written by a man imitating a feminine hand. Their tenor was that "L. W." was unexpectedly called out of town, but her cousin, "Mr. Williams," would call and look at the apartment.

The police believe that Eaton wrote these letters as part of his scheme to gain introductions to wealthy women. Eaton's brother-in-law said that Eaton had the entire in many houses through his connection with the Mumm wine company. "Williams" was the name, Mrs. Pike says, Eaton used in his dealings with her.

Miss Marie Kohn, one of Eaton's victims to the extent of \$15,000 in jewels and clothes, who has been at the Calvert Hotel, Sheepshead Bay, recently identified Eaton at the Knickerbocker Hospital yesterday and also claimed her valuables at Police Headquarters. Some small pieces are said to be missing still. Miss Kohn told the police she had been attracted to Eaton as a dog fancier and met him several times at the Manhattan. She refused to be seen last night when she returned to her apartment in Brooklyn.

Arthur E. Pike, husband of Eaton's most recent burglary victim, who is a cotton merchant living at 640 Riverside Drive, demanded yesterday at Police Headquarters to see the "Dear Pinkie" letter found on Eaton when he was arrested in a trap set with Mrs. Pike's help, but Inspector Faurot refused to let him see it. As Mr. Pike left he said the stories credited to Eaton were false and that his wife had been introduced to him by an estimable friend whose name he protected. The police are investigating the letter Pike demanded to see.

In the return of the jewels to Miss Kohn an interesting feature of the theft was disclosed. Among them was a large jeweled gold cross containing nineteen compartments each holding a relic of a saint. It was a family heirloom and was originally was charter "The History of the Cross" proving the authenticity of the relic with the seal of a Pope long dead.

It was not found with the returned jewels and Miss Kohn asked Eaton about it yesterday when she identified him as "J. K. McDonald" whom she had known. It greatly excited him. He tried to sit up in his cot to tell her he would try to find it for her and the exertion was so telling on him that the nurses had to interrupt Miss Kohn's conversation with him.

In the summer of last year Miss Kohn had a premonition that her jewelry would be stolen. There is a tradition about the cross, she explained, that whoever steals it will meet with ill luck. Out of simple faith Miss Kohn placed the cross with her other jewels, confident if the cross was stolen too it would be more likely to be recovered because of the tradition.

When it was taken in August she prayed constantly for its return and said in her prayers at the shrine of Our Lady of Lourdes in France. Last Sunday she went to mass at St. Mark's Catholic Church in Brooklyn. Her prayers continued, but as she left the church, she said, she felt an inexplicable feeling that her cross would be returned. Her faith was rewarded when she read in THE SUN of the arrest of the thief and the finding of her jewels, but she is still greatly perturbed over the apparent loss of the charter which accompanies the cross.

Aside from this "history," extremely valuable to her, Miss Kohn has recovered all her stolen valuables except a small crescent pin and another small piece. She told the police she would not prosecute Eaton, because she felt sorry for his wife and child. Eaton was visibly excited when he saw her, she admitted, but he managed to say "How do you do?" weakly when she greeted him.

WAR TAX ON BANK CAPITAL RETAINED

Senate Finance Committee Strikes Out Imposit on Life Insurance Policies.

TOBACCO BURDEN BIGGER

WASHINGTON, Oct. 3.—The majority of the Senate Committee on Finance to-day overruled the sub-committee and retained the provision of the House war revenue bill which taxes bank capital and surplus. The sub-committee had recommended in favor of striking out the tax on capital and surplus and substituting therefor a tax on negotiable instruments.

This was probably the most important action taken by the Democratic members of the Finance Committee to-day, who were busy trying to put the war revenue bill in final shape. It had been expected that the Senate leaders would tax bank checks and other forms of exchange and omit the tax on bank capitalization, but as finally framed the law will not require a stamp on checks and similar forms of negotiable papers.

Another important step taken by the Democratic members of the Finance Committee was the striking out of so much of the House bill as imposes a tax on life insurance policies at the rate of 8 cents for each \$100 or fraction thereof.

May Strike Out Insurance Tax.

It is estimated by the committee that they sacrificed about \$800,000 in revenue by this step and if they go further as now seems probable and strike out the proposed tax on marine insurance, fire insurance and casualty and industrial insurance, it will probably mean the yielding up of about \$1,000,000 through the elimination of the insurance tax.

The committee increased the tobacco tax, which had been 10 cents per pound, to 15 cents per pound, and making a change in the classification. As the bill now stands manufacturers of tobacco who sell from 100,000 to 200,000 pounds annually will pay \$24; those manufacturing more than 200,000 pounds and not more than 400,000 pounds annually will pay a tax of \$48, and those who sell more than 400,000 pounds annually will pay a tax of \$96.

The other taxes on the House bill on sales of manufactured tobacco stand except as to cigars. The Senate committee amended this feature of the House bill to provide that manufacturers of cigars who sell more than 200,000 cigars and do not exceed 400,000 shall pay a tax of \$24, while those whose sales exceed 400,000 cigars and do not exceed 750,000 shall pay \$48 tax, and those whose sales exceed 750,000 cigars annually shall pay \$96.

The Senate committee changed the tax on theatres and places of amusement to

a graduated tax under which such show places which have a seating capacity of not more than 300 shall be taxed \$25; those seating not more than 600, \$50; those seating more than 600 and not more than 1,000, \$100; and houses seating more than 1,000, \$100.

Tax on Pawnbrokers.

The Democratic members of the committee increased the tax on pawnbrokers from \$20 to \$50 and decided to put a tax on commission merchants of \$10 each. The committee provided that the telephone and telegraph tax shall be imposed on senders of messages and collected by the telegraph or telephone companies transmitting the messages and the companies in turn shall make a return monthly to the Government of the amount of the tax collected.

The committee found that it was embarrassed somewhat by the provision of the House bill which taxes steamboat tickets at the rate of \$1 for each passage ticket from a port of the United States to a foreign port, which may cost not exceeding \$30.

Senator Townsend pointed out that this would cause trouble along the Canadian boundary and showed where a passenger buying a ticket from Detroit to Windsor, Canada, across the international boundary line, which would cost but 5 cents, would be compelled to pay a dollar tax on the ticket.

The committee has decided that it can meet a situation of this kind by fixing a minimum as well as a maximum governing the cost of transportation on which the tax shall be imposed, and it is probable that the minimum will be fixed at \$15.

The Senate committee had adopted most of the House bill's administrative features. It is expected that the bill will be completed in committee Monday or Tuesday. The Republican members of the committee have not yet been called in.

Senator Vardaman of Mississippi succeeded in having a resolution adopted to-day calling on the Secretary of the Treasury for an estimate of the amount of revenue that could be raised by providing for deduction from the salaries of Federal officers and employees according to the following scale of percentages: Salaries \$7,500 and over, a 10 per cent. deduction; \$5,000 and over, 8 per cent. deduction; \$2,500 and over, 6 per cent. deduction; \$1,500 and over, 5 per cent. deduction; \$500 and over, 2 per cent. deduction.

PISTOLS KILL AT A MILE.

"Miniature Machine Gun" Is New Weapon of German Officers.

By Central News.

PARIS, Oct. 3.—Much interest has been aroused by a new type of Mauser revolver which is being supplied to German officers.

It is asserted that it will kill at a mile. It is sighted for 500 yards and fires eight cartridges. It is provided with a leather arm rack, which enables the officer to rest his left arm and take careful aim. It is regarded as a miniature machine gun. Only 500 of these revolvers are now in use.



Gidding
FIFTH AVENUE
NEW YORK

"The Paris Shop of America"

Especially Features
Luxurious Furs
and
Fur-trimmed Apparel

Expressing the highest attainment in the fur-maker's art. Select pelts artistically fashioned in latest Parisian designs.

Our combined organization—with Fur Headquarters in the Northwest, and our extensive outlet for luxurious Furs—enables us to offer peltry of exceptional quality at unusually moderate prices

For the Social Season About to Begin—
First Nights at the Theatre or the Opera—the Formal or Informal Dinner or Dance—Afternoon Calling and Tea—Morning or Street Wear—the Limousine or Motor Car—every requirement has been anticipated in the wonderful assemblage of fashionable apparel in the Six Galleries of this Store de luxe.

Fur Coats & Sets
Tailleur Suits *Costumes* *Tailleur*
Evening Gowns
Afternoon Gowns
Dancing Frocks *Walking Dresses*
Blouses
Millinery

A presentation of distinctive ideas embodying the Newest French Fashions and our own creations—the like of which cannot be seen at any similar establishment in America.

J.M. Gidding & Co.
564-566 and 568 Fifth Avenue, 46th and 47th Sts.

Ulland Millinery Co.
announce the Opening
of their New Store at
616 Fifth Avenue be-
tween 49th and 50th Sts.